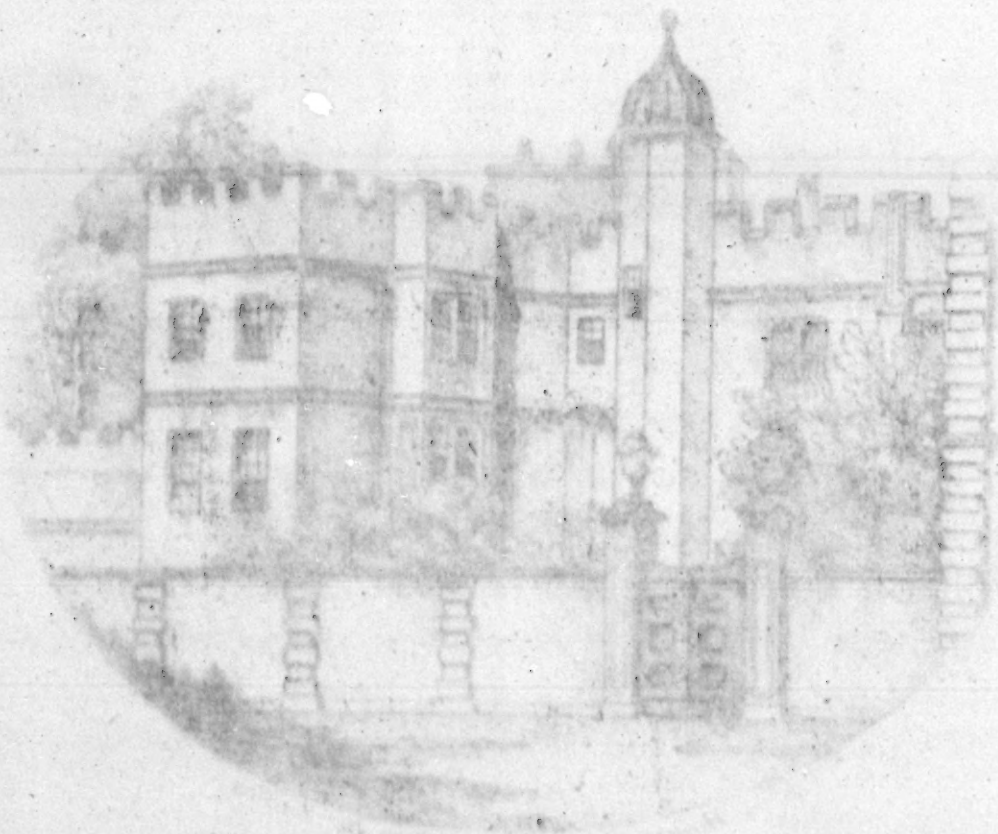






578. l. 4

Account of Hampton Court Palace,  
from - Lysons's Middlesex Parishes  
Mr. Lysons told me he only had 8 or  
10 done up without the other Parishes  
{ Her Majesty  
Her Royal Highness The Princess Elizabeth  
Earl of Dartmouth  
Rev. Daniel Lysons  
Mr. Banks bought one of Mr. Arch.  
Combell for 3.3.0 June 11. 1814 -





S. S. Banks 1813.

*Gal 4 5 1/2 f*

ACCOUNT  
OF  
HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

(From Lysons's *Middlesex Parishes.*)

*K*

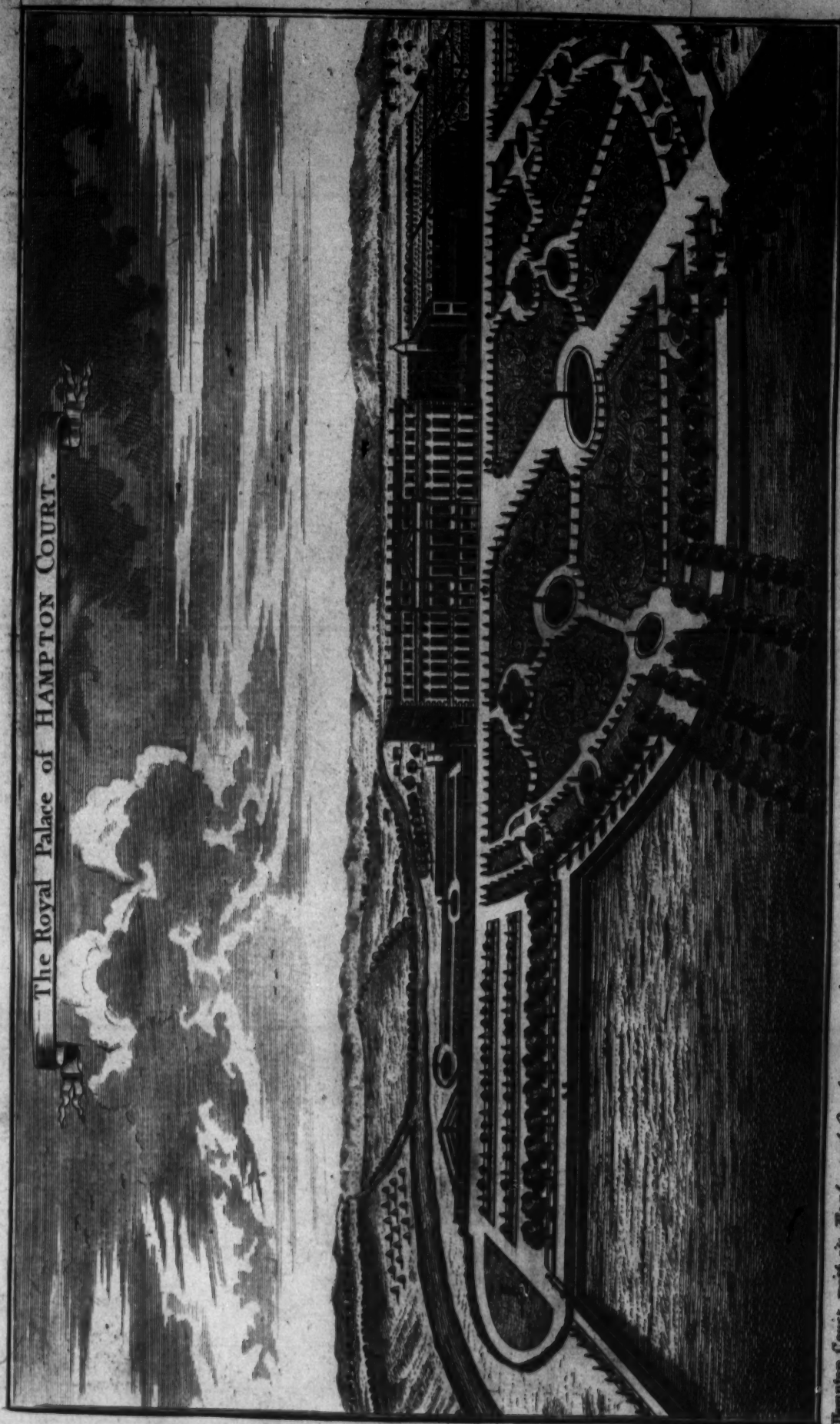


*Part of Hampton-Court Palace from the Garden.*









Hampton Court with its Park and Gardens contains about 3 Miles in circumference. This Palace consists of a large Court besides the Eagle Court for officers and servants. The outward Court remains as it was first built by Cardinal Wolsey: on the left is the Chappell lately beautified by Queen Anne, on the right is a noble Portico which conducts to the great Court was built by A. William and makes a Piazza: the apartments are very magnificent and exactly disposed. On the S. side of the Palace there is a Garden, sunk 10 feet to give a view from the apartments to the River. The Carbons of Raphael Urbino, are placed here in a Gallery erected for them: besides other paintings & curiosities, the Iron work of the Gates & on the Great Stairs are worthy of notice. This Palace lies on the North Bank of the River Thames about 11 Miles from London: it contains 15 Hundred Rooms besides Closets. The Gardens are well designed, they extend almost to the Edge of the River and have a curious Labyrinth and an agreeable Wilderness in them.

Mr. Beer told me that his predecessor Mr. Button said  
that in Hampton Court there were 1500 Rooms in  
Hampton Court Palaces of all sorts & sizes.

Mr. & Mrs. Beer took leave of the Palace & the private  
apartments. men: Aug: 4. 1801.



## HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

CARDINAL WOLSEY having obtained a lease of the manor of Hampton of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, "bestowed great cost of building upon it, converting the mansion-house into so stately a palace, that it is said to have excited much envy; to avoid which, in the year 1526, he gave it to the King, who, in recompence thereof, licenced him to lie in his manor of Richmond at his pleasure; and so he lay there at certain times." It appears that Cardinal Wolsey after this occasionally inhabited Hampton Court (as keeper perhaps of the King's palace); for in 1527, when some French Ambassadors were in England, the King willing that they should be treated with the greatest respect, sent them to be entertained by Cardinal Wolsey at Hampton Court. The following account of the entertainment will give the reader an idea of the magnificence of that prelate's establishment: "Then was there made great preparation of all things for this great assembly at Hampton Court; the Cardinall called before him his principal officers, as steward, treasurer, controller, and clerk of his kitchen, to whom he declared his mind touching the entertainment of the Frenchmen at Hampton Court, commanding them neither to spare for any cost, expence, or travayle, to make such a triumphant banquet as they might not only wonder at it here, but also make a glorious report of it in their country, to the great honour of the King and his realm; to accomplish his commandment they sent out caters,

Cardinal  
Wolsey's en-  
tertainment  
of the French  
Ambassa-  
dors.

<sup>1</sup> Stow's Annals. Fol. p. 525.

MSS. No. 428.], much of which is omitted

<sup>2</sup> Taken from a MS. copy of Cavendish's life of Wolsey in the British Museum [Harl.

A

"purveyors,



HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

“ purveyors, and divers other persons, my Lord's friends, to make  
“ preparation; also they sent for all the expert cookes and connyng  
“ persons in the art of cookerie which were within London or  
“ elsewhere, that might be gotten to beautify this noble feast; the  
“ purveyors provided, and my Lord's friends sent in such provision  
“ as one would wonder to have seen. The cookes wrought both day  
“ and night with fittleties and many crafty devices, where lacked  
“ neither gold, silver, nor other costly thing meet for their purpose:  
“ the yeomen and groomes of the wardrobe were busied in hanging  
“ of the chambers, and furnishing the same with beds of silk and  
“ other furniture in every degree: then my Lord Cardinall sent  
“ me (Mr. Cavendish) being his gentleman usher, with two other  
“ of my fellows thither, to foresee all thing touching our rooms to  
“ be nobly garnished: accordingly our pains were not small nor  
“ light, but daily travelling up and down from chamber to cham-  
“ bers—then wrought the carpenters, joiners, masons, and all other  
“ artificers necessary to be had to glorify this noble feast. There  
“ was carriage and recarriage of plate, stuff, and other rich imple-  
“ ments, so that there was nothing lacking that could be imagined  
“ or devised for the purpose. There was also provided two hun-  
“ dred and eighty beds furnished with all manner of furniture to  
“ them belonging, too long particularly to be rehearsed, but all  
“ wise men do sufficiently know what belongeth to the furniture  
“ thereof, and that is sufficient at this time to be said.”

“ The day was come to the Frenchmen assigned, and they ready  
“ assembled before the hour of their appointment, wherefore the of-  
“ ficers caused them to ride to Hanworth, a place and parke of the  
“ Kinges, within three miles, there to hunt and spend the day  
“ untill night, at which time they returned againe to Hampton  
“ Court, and every of them was conveyed to their severall cham-  
“ bers, having in them great fires, and wine to their comfort and  
“ relief, remaining there untill their supper was ready. The cham-  
“ bers where they supped and banquetted were ordered in this sort:

“ first



“ first the great wayting chamber was hanged with rich arras, as all  
“ other were, and furnished with tall yeomen to serve. There were  
“ set tables round about the chamber, banquetwise covered; a cup-  
“ boord was there garnished with white plate, having also in the  
“ same chamber to give the more light, four great plates of silver  
“ set with great lights, and a great fire of wood and coales. The  
“ next chamber, being the chamber of prefence, was hanged with  
“ very rich arras, and a sumptuous cloth of estate furnished with  
“ many goodly gentlemen to serve the tables, ordered in manner as  
“ the other chamber was, saving that the high table was removed  
“ beneath the cloth of estate toward the middest of the chamber  
“ covered. Then there was a cupboord, being as long as the cham-  
“ ber was in breadth, with six deskcs of height, garnished with guilt  
“ plate, and the nethermost desk was garnished all with gold plate,  
“ having with lights one paire of candlestickcs of silver and guilt,  
“ being curiously wrought, which cost three hundred markes, and  
“ standing upon the same, two lights of waxe burning as bigge as  
“ torches to set it forth. This cupboord was barred round about,  
“ that no man could come nigh it, for there was none of all this  
“ plate touched in this banquet, for there was sufficient besides.  
“ The plates that did hang on the walls to give light were of silver  
“ and guilt, having in them great pearchers of waxe burning, a  
“ great fire burning in the chimney, and all other things necessary  
“ for the furniture of so noble a feast. Now was all things in a  
“ readines, and supper tyme at hand, the principal officers caused  
“ the trumpeters to blow to warne to supper: the officers discreet-  
“ ly went and conducted these noblemen from their chambers into  
“ the chambers where they should suppe, and caused them there to  
“ sit downe, and that done their service came up in such abundance  
“ both costely and full of subtleties, and with such a pleasant noyse of  
“ instruments of musicke, that the Frenchmen (as it seemed) were  
“ rapt into a heavenly paradise. You must understand that ~~say~~  
“ Lord Cardinall was not yet comen thither, but they were merry  
“ and



" and pleasant with their fare and devised fittleties. Before the  
 " second course my Lord came in, booted and spurred, all sodainely  
 " amongst them, and bade them *proface*<sup>3</sup>; at whose coming there  
 " was great joy, with rising every man from his place, whom my  
 " Lord caused to sit still and keep their roomes, and being in his ap-  
 " parell as he rode, called for a chayre and sat down in the midst  
 " of the high paradise, laughing and being as merry as ever I saw  
 " hym in all my lyff. Anone came up the second course, with  
 " so many dishes, fittleties and devises, above a hundred in num-  
 " ber, which were of so goodly proportion and so costly, that I  
 " thinke the Frenchmen never saw the like, the wonder was no less  
 " than it was worthy indeed. There were castles with images, in  
 " the same Paul's church, for the quantity as well counterfeited as  
 " the painter should have painted it on a cloth or wall. There were  
 " beasts, birds, foules, and personages, most lykely made and  
 " counterfeited, some fighting with fwords, some with guns and  
 " cross-bows, some vaughting and leaping, some dauncing with  
 " ladies, some on horses in complete harnesse, justing with long  
 " and sharpe speares, with many more devises. Among all, one  
 " I noted was a chesse-boord, made of spiced plate, with men  
 " there of the same, and for the good proportion, and because  
 " the Frenchmen be very cunning and expert in that play, my  
 " Lord Cardinall gave the same to a gentleman of France, com-  
 " manding there should be made a goodly case for the preservation  
 " thereof in all hast, that he might convey the same safe into his  
 " countrey. Then tooke my Lord a bole of golde filled with Ipo-  
 " crasse, and putting off his cap, said, I drinke to the King, my  
 " Soveraigne Lord, and next unto the King your master, and there-  
 " with did dryncke a good draught; and when he had done, he  
 " desired the *graund maistre* to pledge him, cup and all, the which  
 " was well worth 500 markes, and so caused all the boords to pledge

<sup>3</sup> An obsolete French term of salutation, the word *Prou*. The Italians had *Profaccia*  
 abridged from *Bon prou vous face*, i. e. much from *Buon pro vi faccia*.  
 good may it do you. See Cotgrave under

" these



" these two Royal Princes : then went the cups so merrily about,  
 " that many of the Frenchmen were faine to be led to their beds.  
 " Then rose up my Lord, and went into his privy chamber to pull  
 " off his bootes, and to shift him, and then went he to supper, and  
 " making a very short supper, or rather a repast, returned into the  
 " chamber of presence to the Frenchmen, using them so lovingly  
 " and familiarly, that they could not commend him too much ; and  
 " whilest they were in communication, and other pastimes, all their  
 " liveries were served to their chambers ; every chamber had  
 " a bason and an ewer of silver, a great liverie pot of silver, and  
 " some guilt ; yea, and some chambers had two liverie pots, with  
 " wine and beere, a boule, a goblet, and a pot of sylver to drink  
 " in, both for their wine and beere ; a silver candlesticke both white  
 " and plaine, having in it two sizes, and a staffe torche of waxe, a  
 " fine manchet, and a cheat loaf. Thus was every chamber fur-  
 " nished through the house ; and yet the cupboords in the two ban-  
 " queting chambers were not touched. Thus when it was more  
 " than time convenient, they were conveyed to their lodgings, where  
 " they rested that night. In the morning, after they had heard  
 " mass, they dined with the Cardinall, and so departed to Windsor."

Henry the Eighth added considerably to Cardinal Wolfey's build-  
 ings, as appears by the preamble to the act for creating the Honour  
 of Hampton Court, which states, that " it had pleased the King of  
 " late to erect, build, and make a goodly, sumptuous, beautiful,  
 " and princely manour, decent and convenient for a King, and to  
 " ornate the same with parks, gardens, and orchards, and other  
 " things of great commoditie and pleasure thereto adjoyning, meet  
 " and pertinent to his Royal Majesty." In the latter part of his  
 reign it became one of his principal residences.

Principal  
events con-  
nected with  
Hampton  
Court palace.

Edward VI. was born at Hampton Court, on the 12th of October  
 1537, and his mother Queen Jane Seymour died there on the 14th

Birth of  
Edward VI.  
Death of  
Jane Sey-  
mour.



Marriage of  
Catherine  
Parr, &c.

of the same month<sup>4</sup>. Her corpse was conveyed to Windsor by water, where she was buried the 12th of November. On the 8th of August 1540, Catherine Howard was openly shewed as Queen at Hampton Court<sup>5</sup>. Catherine Parr was married to the King at this palace, and proclaimed Queen on the 12th of July 1543<sup>6</sup>: her brother, William Lord Parr, was created Earl of Essex, and her uncle, Sir William Parr, Lord Parr, at Hampton Court on the 24th of December following<sup>7</sup>: the King was then about to keep his Christmas at this palace; where, during the holidays, he received Francis Gonzaga, the Viceroy of Sicily<sup>8</sup>. Edward the Sixth being at Hampton Court in 1551, created the Marquis of Dorset, Duke of Suffolk, and the Earl of Warwick, Duke of Northumberland<sup>9</sup>. Philip and Mary kept their Christmas at Hampton Court with great solemnity in 1558. "The great hall of the palace was illuminated with 1000 lamps curiously disposed; the Princess Elizabeth supped at the same table with the King and Queen, next the cloth of state, and after supper was served with a perfumed napkin and plate of confections by the Lord Paget; but she retired to her ladies before the revels, maskings and disguisings began. On St. Stephen's day she heard matins in the Queen's closet, when she was attired in a robe of white satin, strung all over with large pearls. On the 29th of December, she sat with their Majesties and the nobility at a grand spectacle of jousting, when 200 spears were broken. Half of the combatants were accoutred in the Almaine, and half in the Spanish fashion". Queen Elizabeth after she came to the throne frequently resided at Hampton Court. She kept her Christmas there in 1572<sup>10</sup>, and again in 1593<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> Stow's Annals, folio, p. 575.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. p. 581.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. 584.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. 586.

<sup>8</sup> Hollinshed's Chronicle, vol. iii. p. 961.

<sup>9</sup> Stow's Annals, quarto, p. 1022.

<sup>10</sup> Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, anno 1554, p. 21, 22.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. an. 1572. p. 30.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid. an. 1593, p. 1.

On



# HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

7

On the 14th of January 1603-4, began the celebrated conference between the Presbyterians and the members of the established Church, held before King James as moderator, in a withdrawing-room within the privy chamber at Hampton Court, on the subject of conformity. The Divines who appeared on the part of the presbyterians, were Dr. Reynolds and Dr. Sparks; Mr. Knewstubs and Mr. Chaderton: on the part of the established Church, Archbishop Whitgift, Bishops Bancroft, Matthew, Bilson, Babington, Rudd, Watson, Robinson, and Dove; Drs. Andrews, Overall, Barlow, Bridges, Field, King, &c. All the Lords of the Council were present, and spoke occasionally on the subject of the conference, which lasted three days. In consequence of this conference a new translation of the Bible was ordered, and some alterations made in the Liturgy".

Hampton  
Court con-  
ference.

King Charles I. retired to Hampton Court on account of the plague in 1625, when a proclamation was published prohibiting all communication between London, Southwark or Lambeth, and this place". On the 11th of July that year, Paul Rozencrantz, Ambassador from Denmark, had his audience at Hampton Court". The Marquis of Bleinville, Ambassador from France, about the same time, being very desirous of residing during his attendance on the Court in this palace, his petition, supported by the earnest request of the Queen, was at length, with much reluctance, granted; for it was contrary to usage for an Ambassador to be lodged in any of the Royal Palaces. The lodgings assigned him " were all those " next the river, in the garden, which were sometimes the Lady " Elizabeth's ". On the 21st of September, an Ambassador from Denmark had his audience in the presence at Hampton Court, although the chapel had been originally assigned for it". About the same time, an Ambassador from Bethlem Gabor, Prince of Tran-

" Fuller's Church History, B. x. p. 21.

" Rymer's Fœdera, vol. xviii. p. 198.

" Sir John Finet's Philoxenes, p. 181.

" Sir John Finet's Philoxenes, p. 168.

" Ibid. p. 185.

silvania,



Imprison-  
ment and  
escape of  
Charles I.

sylvania, had his audience. "He was received by Lord Compton " at the second gate, and there turning up the great stairs through " the great hall and guard-chamber, the King was already under the " the State in the Privy Chamber expecting him ". On the 11th of October the same year, Monf. de Bassampierre, Ambassador from France, was carried through the great hall to his audience in the presence chamber, where the King and Queen stood under the State to receive him ". Charles I. was brought by the army to Hampton Court, on the 24th of August 1647. Here he resided in a state of splendid imprisonment; being allowed to keep up the state and retinue of a Court, till the 11th of November, when he made his escape, accompanied by Sir John Berkeley, Mr. Ashburnham, and Mr. Legge ".

Residence of  
Cromwell.

It has already been mentioned, that the Honour and Palace of Hampton Court were sold in 1651 to John Phelps and others, creditors of the state; but previously to 1657, it came into the possession of Cromwell, who made the palace one of his principal residences. On the 18th of November in that year, his daughter Elizabeth's marriage with Thomas Lord Falconberg was publicly solemnized there ". His favourite child, Mrs. Claypoole, died there on the 6th of August in the following year, and was conveyed with great funeral pomp to Westminster Abbey ".

Residence of  
Charles II.  
William III.  
&c.

This palace was occasionally inhabited by Charles II. and James II. : King William, who was very partial to the situation, and resided much at Hampton Court, pulled down a great part of the old palace, which then consisted of five quadrangles ", and employed Sir Christopher Wren to build on its site the Fountain Court, which

<sup>18</sup> Sir John Finet's *Philoxenes*, p. 187.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> Clarendon's *Hist. of the Rebellion*. Fol. vol. iii. p. 59.

<sup>21</sup> Noble's *Memoirs of the Cromwells*, vol. i. p. 143.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 139.

<sup>23</sup> Norden, speaking of the old palace says, "It is admirable to consider the " mighty and huge buildings, and the multitudes of brick there disposed."—Norden's MSS. in the British Museum.

contains



## HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

9

contains the state apartments. Queen Anne (being then Princess of Denmark) was brought to bed of the Duke of Gloucester at Hampton Court, July 24, 1689. She resided there occasionally after her accession to the Throne, as did her two successors George I. and George II. but the palace has never been inhabited by his present Majesty. His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange having quitted his own dominions, in the month of January 1795, in consequence of the revolution which then took place in Holland, found an asylum in this palace, where he still resides with his family.

Hampton Court Palace, in its present state, consists of three principal quadrangles. The annexed ground-plan will give some idea of its extent, in which, as well as in magnificence, it exceeds any of the Royal Palaces. The western quadrangle, or entrance court, is 167 feet 2 inches from north to south, and 141 feet 7 inches from east to west. It is divided into several suites of apartments, which are occupied by private families, having grants for life from the Crown.

Description  
of the Palace.

The middle quadrangle measures 133 feet 6 inches from north to south, and 91 feet 10 inches from east to west: it is called the Clock Court, from a curious astronomical clock which is placed over the gateway on the east side. On the south side is a colonnade supported by pillars of the Ionic order, designed by Sir Christopher Wren. This, and the west side of the quadrangle, are occupied by private families; the east side by the Prince of Orange and his suite. On the north side is the great hall. As this room does not appear to be described in Cavendish's account of Cardinal Wolsey's reception of the French Ambassadors, it is most probable that it was part of King Henry's building. It certainly was not finished till 1536 or 1537, as appears from the initials of the King and Jane Seymour, joined by a truelover's knot, amongst the decorations. This room is 106 feet in length, and 40 in breadth. The rich gothic roof, which is seen in the annexed plate, is ornamented with the arms and cognizances of Henry the Eighth.

The Hall.

C

This



Theatre fitted up for George I.

This hall was fitted up as a theatre by George the First in 1718. It was intended that plays should have been acted there twice a-week during the summer season, by the King's company of comedians, who were commanded to attend for that purpose; but the theatre was not ready till nearly the end of September, and only seven plays were performed in it that season. It was opened on the 23d of September, with the tragedy of Hamlet. On the first of October, "Henry VIII. or the fall of Wolsey," was represented on the very spot which had been the scene of the Cardinal's greatest splendor. The other plays were, Sir Courtly Nice, on the 6th of October; the Constant Couple, on the 9th; Love for Money, on the 13th; Volpone, or the Fox, on the 16th; Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, on the 23d. The King paid the charges of the house, and the travelling expences of the actors, amounting in the whole to 50l. a-night; besides which, he made a present of 200 l. to the managers for their trouble\*. The theatre was never used afterwards, except for one play, performed on the 16th of October 1731, for the entertainment of the Duke of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor of Germany. It continued nevertheless to block up and deform this fine room till the year 1798, when James Wyatt, Esq. Surveyor General of the Board of Works, obtained his Majesty's permission to remove it, with an intention of restoring the hall to its original form and beauty; for which purpose the workmen are now (Feb. 1800) employed in renewing such of the ornaments as have been decayed.

Board of Green-cloth.

Adjoining to the hall, at the east end, is a large room now called the Board of Green Cloth room: its dimensions are 61 feet 10 inches by 29 feet 5 inches; the height 29 feet. From the circumstance of the Royal arms being impaled with Seymour in the centre of the ceiling, and the occurrence of the initials H. J. with the truelover's knot, it appears that this room was finished about the same time as the hall.

\* Cibber's Apology, p. 447. 456.

The



The ceiling is decorated with pendent ornaments, between which are the cognizances of the rose and portcullis, which occur also in stained glass in the window. The walls are hung with ancient tapestry, representing the Trojan war, the story of Hercules, and other historical and allegorical subjects. Over the chimney-piece are the arms of Cardinal Wolsey, and of the See of York<sup>25</sup>, in tapestry, but they furnish us with no evidence that this room was part of his building, since they appear to have been removed from some other place; the historical tapestry has been cut away to receive them, and the chimney-piece is not of so early an age.

The eastern quadrangle, or Fountain Court, was built by Sir Christopher Wren for King William, in 1690. Its dimensions are 110 feet 7 inches by 117 feet 3 inches. On the south side of this quadrangle is the King's stair-case, painted by Verrio, leading up to the state apartments. The guard-chamber is 60 feet by 37 feet 3 inches, and 30 feet in height. This side of the quadrangle contains a double suite of apartments. Towards the south are the King's first and second presence chambers; the audience room; the King's drawing-room; the state bed-chamber, and some small closets; towards the north, is the King's gallery, (117 feet by 23 feet 6 inches,) which was originally fitted up for the reception of Raphael's Cartoons, now removed to Windsor.

The eastern side of this quadrangle has also a double suite of apartments:—towards the east are the Queen's gallery (81 feet 8 inches by 23 feet 6 inches); the state bed-chamber; the drawing-room (41 feet 3 inches by 34 feet 6 inches, and 30 feet in height);

<sup>25</sup> I. The ancient arms of the See of York, (varying from the arms of the See of Canterbury, only in the pall being Or, instead of Arg.) impaling—Sab. on a cross engrailed Arg. a lion pass. guard. G. between 4 leopards' faces Az. on a chief of the second, a rose of the third between two cornish choughs, proper—Wolsey.—II. The ancient and modern arms of the See of York impaled.—III. The arms of Wolsey affixed to an archiepiscopal cross surmounted with a cardinal's hat, with the usual cordons and nodules.

the



the audience room ; and the room in which George I. and his late Majesty frequently dined in public. In this room is a model of the palace, intended to have been built in Richmond gardens on the site of the old Lodge. Towards the west, are the King's private dining-room, his bed-room, and several other apartments, occupied at present by the Prince of Orange's family. On the north side of this quadrangle is a staircase leading through two large rooms, now unfurnished, called the Queen's guard-chamber and presence chamber, to the Queen's apartments on the east side of the quadrangle. The chimney-piece of the guard-chamber is supported by colossal figures of two yeomen of the guard. To the north-west of the Fountain Court, stands the chapel, which forms the south side of a small quadrangle: it appears to have been part of King Henry VIII.'s building, and to have been finished by that monarch in 1536 or 1537. His arms, impaled with Seymour's, and the initials H. I. (joined together by a truelover's knot), several times repeated, occur on each side of the door. Before the civil war this chapel was ornamented with stained glass and pictures, which were demolished in 1645, as appears by the following paragraph taken from a weekly paper of that date: " Sir Robert Harlow gave order " (according to the ordinance of parliament) for the pulling down " and demolishing of the popish and superstitious pictures in " Hampton Court, where this day the altar was taken down, and " the table brought into the body of the church, the rails pulled " down, and the steps levelled, and the popish pictures and super- " stitious images that were in the glass windows were also demo- " lished, and order given for the new glazing them with plain glass ; " and among the rest, there was pulled down the picture of Christ

<sup>26</sup> Quarterly of six. 1. O. on a pile between 6 fl.-de-lis az. three lions of England (being an augmentation granted to Jane Seymour on her marriage). 2. G. two wings conjoined in lure, the tips downwards O.—Seymour. 3. Vaire—Beauchamp of

Hache. 4. A. three demi-lions rampant G.—Sturmy. 4. Per bend A. & G. three roses counterchanged—Mackwilliams—6. Chequy Az. & Arg. on a bend G. three leopards' faces of the second—Coker.

" nailed



" nailed to the cross, which was placed right over the altar, and the  
 " pictures of Mary Magdalen, and others weeping by the foot of  
 " the Cross, and some other such idolatrous pictures, were pulled  
 " down and demolished ". The chapel was fitted up in its present  
 state by Queen Anne ; it is paved with black and white marble, and  
 pewed with Norway oak. The carving is by Gibbons. The ori-  
 ginal roof remains, a plain gothic pattern, with pendent ornaments.  
 Hentzner, who visited England in Queen Elizabeth's reign, speaks of  
 the chapel as most splendid ; and says, that the Queen's closet was  
 transparent with windows of crystal ".

The principal portraits in Hampton Court palace are, Sir John Portraits.  
 Jennings, Sir John Leake, Sir John Wisheart, Sir Stafford Fairbone,  
 Lord Torrington, Sir Thomas Dilkes, the Earl of Orford, Sir Charles  
 Wager, Sir Thomas Hopson, Sir George Rooke, George Prince of  
 Denmark, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Sir John Munden, John Benbow,  
 Esq. George Churchill, Esq. John Graydon, Esq. Sir William  
 Whetstone, and Basil Beaumont, Esq. (all Admirals of Great Bri-  
 tain) ; in the guard chamber ; James Marquis of Hamilton, in the  
 King's first presence chamber ; Christian IV. of Denmark, by Van-  
 sommer, in the second presence chamber ; Elizabeth, Queen of  
 Bohemia, by Honthurst ; and their present Majesties, by West, in  
 the audience Chamber ; a whole length of Charles I. by Vandyke, in  
 the drawing-room ; Anne Duchess of York (by Lely), in the state bed-  
 chamber ; Erasmus (by Holbein) ; Charles I. on horseback (a small  
 picture, by Vandyke), in the dressing-room ; Lord Darnley and his  
 brother, Charles Stuart (by Lucas de Heere) ; Mrs. Lemon (by  
 Vandyke) ; and George I. in Queen Mary's closet ; James I. and  
 his Queen ; and Henry Prince of Wales, in the Queen's state bed-  
 chamber ; the Countess of Lenox (mother of Lord Darnley) ; Mar-  
 garet Queen of Scots, and the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick in  
 the Queen's audience room ; Charles Earl of Nottingham, the Lord

<sup>27</sup> Perfect Occurrences, Sept. 26—Oct. 3, 1645.

<sup>28</sup> Itin. p. 80.



Admiral (by Zuccherò), in the King's private dining-room; Sir John Lawson the first Earl of Sandwich; and William Duke of Gloucester (son of Queen Anne), in the King's bed-room; Charles I. on horseback (by Vandyke), in the King's gallery; Queen Mary, the Duchess of St. Albans, Isabella Duchess of Grafton, Carey Countess of Peterborough, the Countess of Ranelagh, Mary Countess of Essex, Mary Countess of Dorset, Lady Middleton, and Mrs. Scrope, in a room called the Beauty room (under the King's guard chamber), where King William used to dine in private. Those which are not here particularized are principally portraits of foreigners. There are several good pictures by the old masters.

The office of house-keeper<sup>29</sup> of Hampton Court Palace, which is styled the capital mansion of the Honour of Hampton Court, has always been held together with that of chief steward of the Honour, and is now vested in his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence; the deputy housekeeper is Mrs. Keate. Tobias Rustat, yeoman of the robes to Charles II. a munificent benefactor to the Universities, and other public institutions, (having, like Colston of Bristol, given away in charities, in his life-time, above 100,000 l.) was deputy housekeeper of Hampton Court.

Hampton Court palace is supplied with water by a conduit from Combe, near Kingston, and by a canal brought from the Isleworth river near Longford. Both these works are said to have been undertaken and finished by Cardinal Wolsey. The conduit from Combe conveys water<sup>30</sup>, which is much esteemed for its purity, to a cistern in the palace. It passes under the Hogsmill river, near Kingston, and under the Thames a little to the east of the palace. The canal, which is sometimes called

<sup>29</sup> The fee of the office of housekeeper, or custody, of the capital messuage or mansion-house of the Honour of Hampton Court is 6l. 13 s. 4d. per annum.

<sup>30</sup> There are three reservoirs at Combe, from which the water is collected by as many conduits, which are joined in one at a short distance from the reservoirs.



the Cardinal's, sometimes the King's river, is 11 miles 1 furlong and 10 chains in length, the fall is 49 feet 2 inches<sup>31</sup>.

The pleasure-gardens, which contain about 44 acres, were laid out in King William's reign by London and Wife, in the fashion then prevalent, which they still retain. At the entrance of the great walk in the front of the palace, are two marble vases ornamented with bas-reliefs. There is an engraved print of one of them by Vardy. Gardens.

The kitchen gardens contain 12 acres. In a grape-house, on the south side of the palace (70 feet by 14), is a vine of the black Hamburgh kind, which occupies the whole house, and is much celebrated for its size and produce. It was planted in the year 1769. The stem is about thirteen inches in girth, the principal branch having been trained back at the extremity of the house, is 114 feet in length. This vine has been known to produce in one year 2200 bunches of grapes<sup>32</sup>, weighing on an average one pound each. The great vine.

<sup>31</sup> From a survey in the office of the verfield, Esq. principal gardener at Hampton Court. Board of Works.

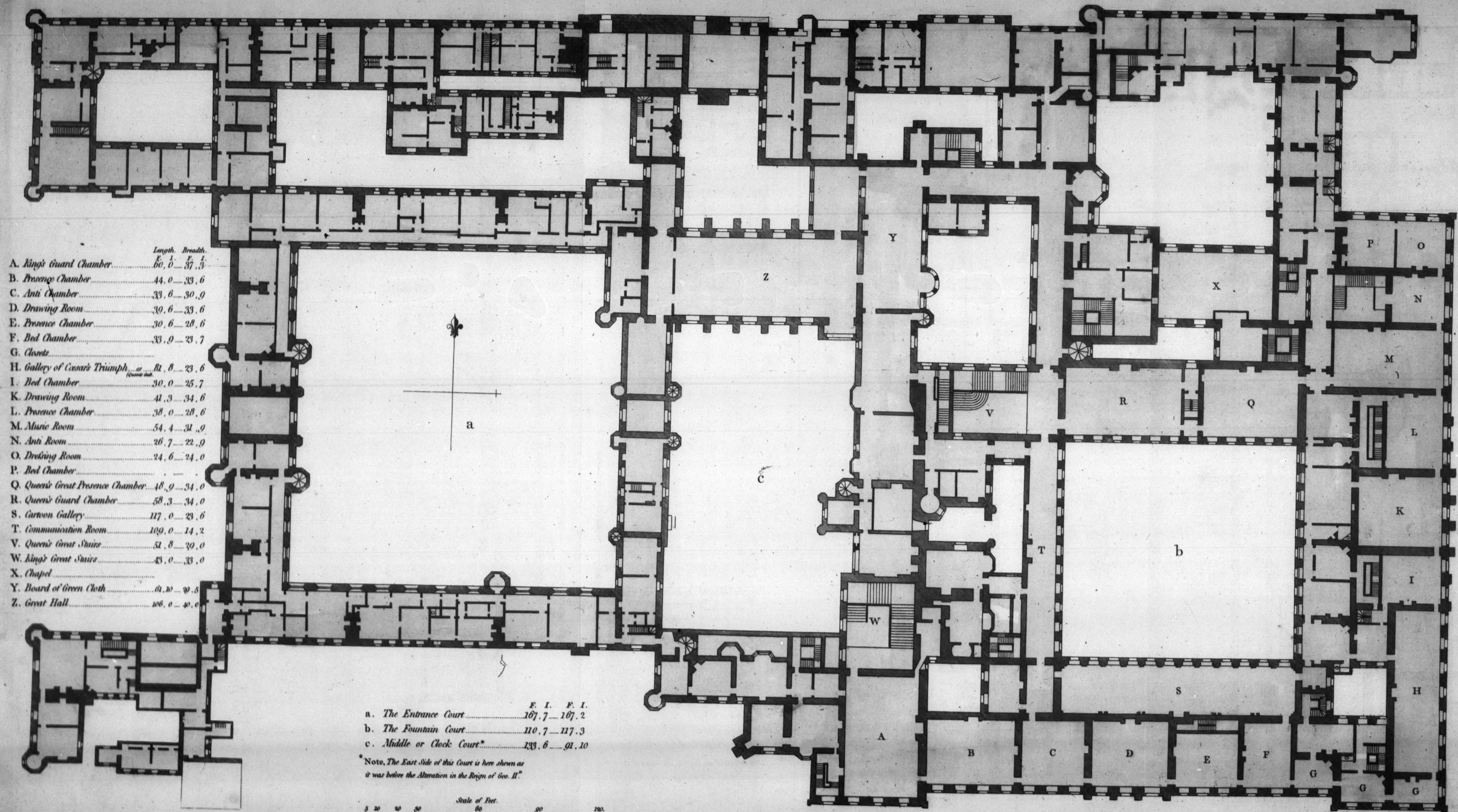
<sup>32</sup> From the information of Thomas Ha-







# PLAN OF THE PRINCIPAL FLOOR OF HAMPTON COURT PALACE.







*West View of Hampton-Court Palace.*

Published by T. Agnew & Sons, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.





*The Middle Court of Hampton-Court Palace from the Colonnade.*

Published by J. Smith, by T. Agnew & Sons, London.





Entrance Court of Hampton-Court Palace

Published and Sold by T. Agnew & Sons, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

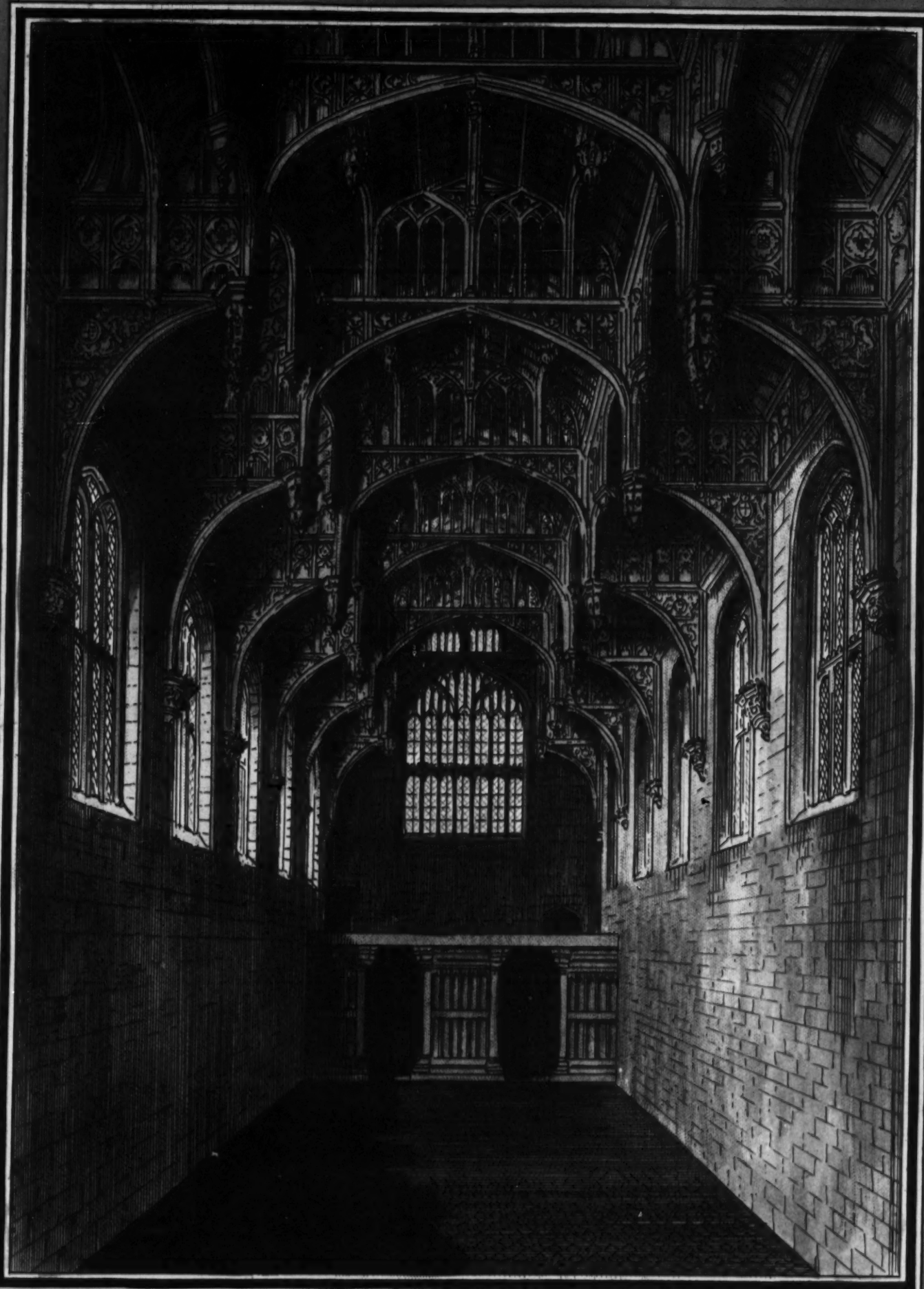




*View of the Entrance Court from the second Gateway of Hampton Court Palace.*

Published by T. Agnew & Sons, 15, Mark Lane, London.





*The Hall of Hampton Court Palace.*

Published by J. Smith, 15, Pall Mall, London.





*Window in the Hall of Hampton Court Palace.*





*Part of the Ancient Presence-Chamber of Hampton-Court Palace.*





*A View of the Old Palace*

*From an original painting in the possession of the Society*

*At the Plate is supplementary to the*

*§*

*Published by the Society*





See Plate opp.

*at Hampton Court from the Thames.*

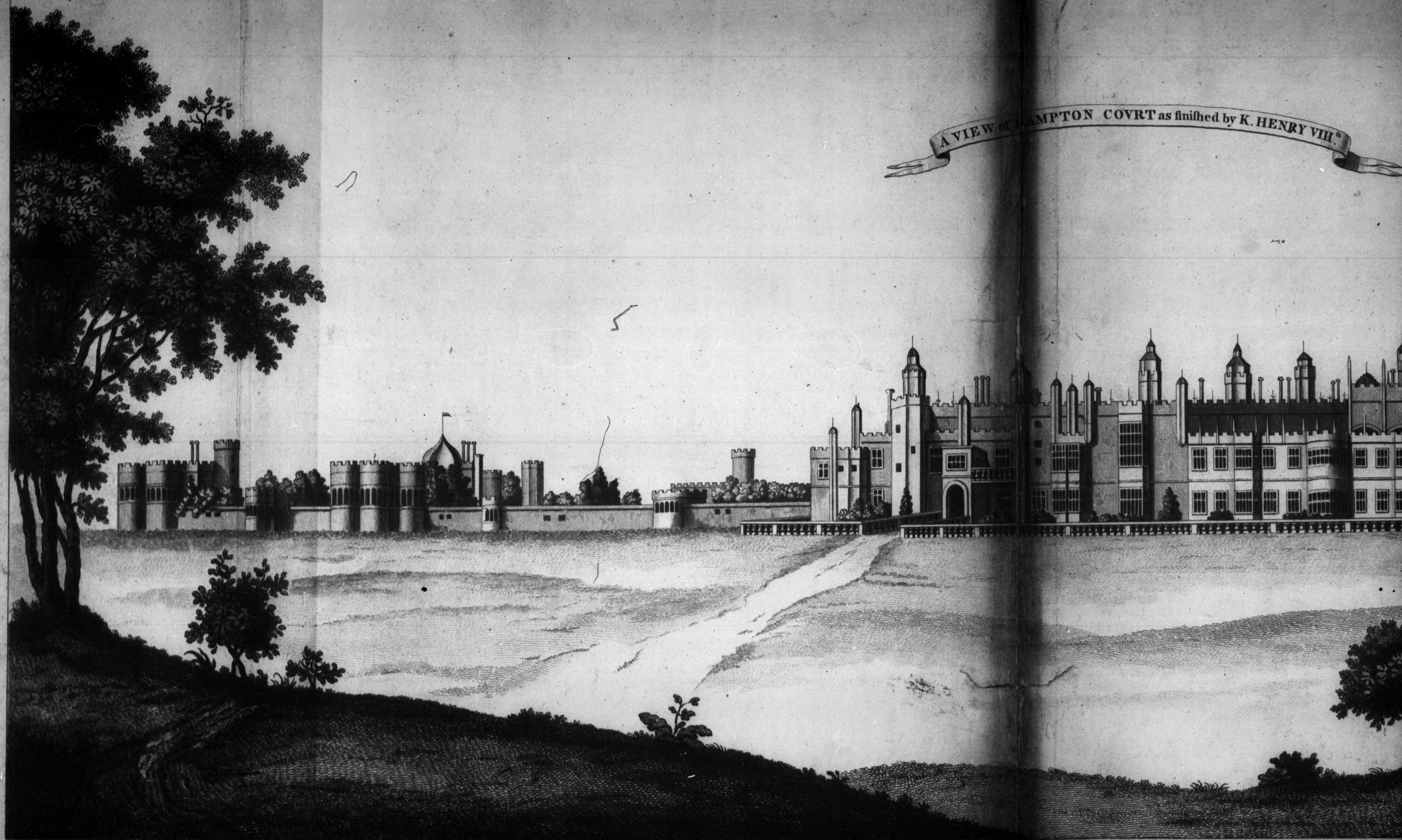
*possession of the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir Jas. Banks, Bart<sup>r</sup> K.B.*

*Copy to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir Jas. Banks, Bart<sup>r</sup> K.B.*

*Copy to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir Jas. Banks, Bart<sup>r</sup> K.B.*



A VIEW OF HAMPTON COVRT as finished by K. HENRY VIII.



W. Marshall delin.

HAMPTON COURT, a ROYAL PALACE built by CARDINAL THOMAS WOLSEY, enlarged, finished, and erected in

*Aluit Hamptoniam celebrem quae laxior urbis  
Mentitur formam spatii; hanc condidit aulam*

\* Tamelis scilicet.

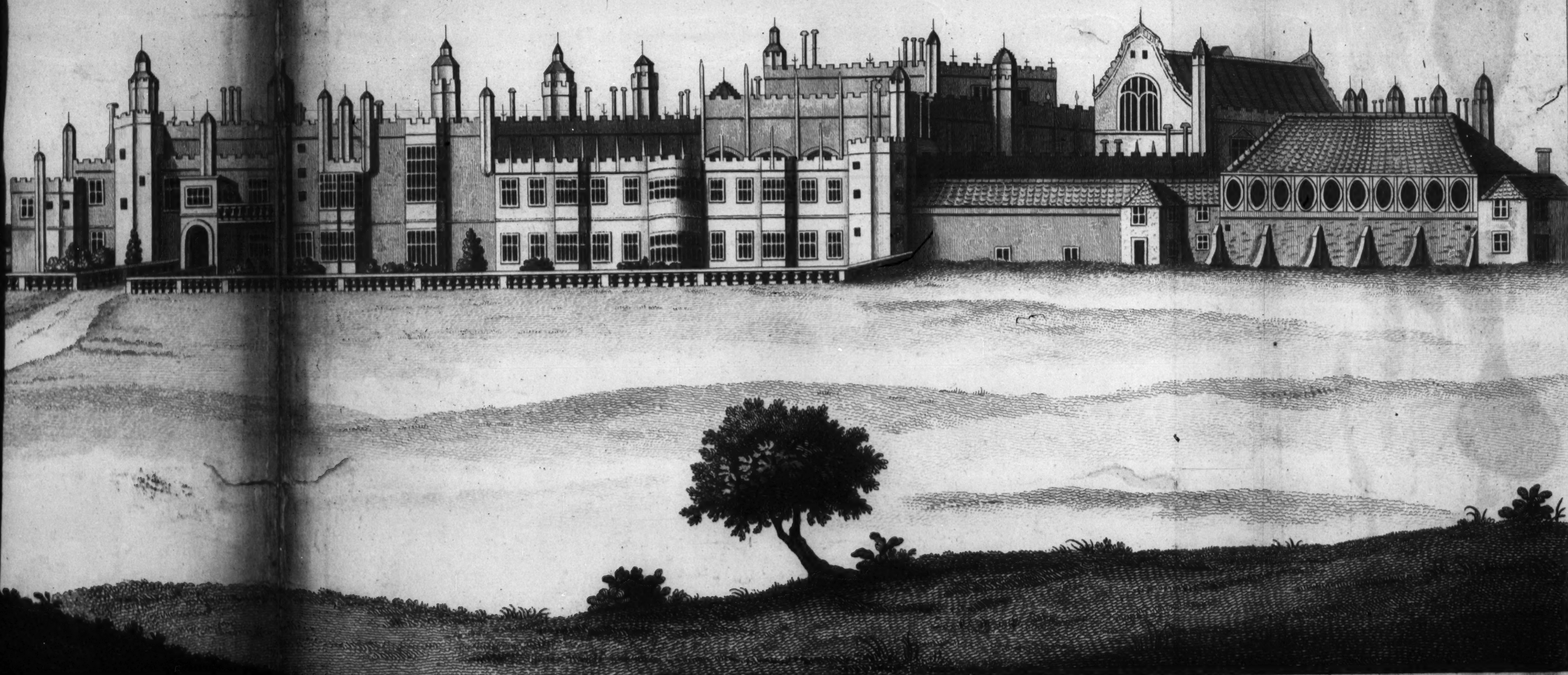
*Purpureus pater ille, gravis, gravis ille sacerdos  
Wolseus, fortuna pater, cui felle repletos*

Sumptibus aedificavit Antiquar LONDIN.

Obtinet



A VIEW OF HAMPTON COVRT as finished by K. HENRY VIII.



CARDINAL THOMAS WOLSEY, enlarged, finished, and erected into an HONOR by KING HENRY VIII.

*Purpureus pater ille gravis, gravis ille sacerdos  
Wolseyus, fortuna parvis cui felle repletos*

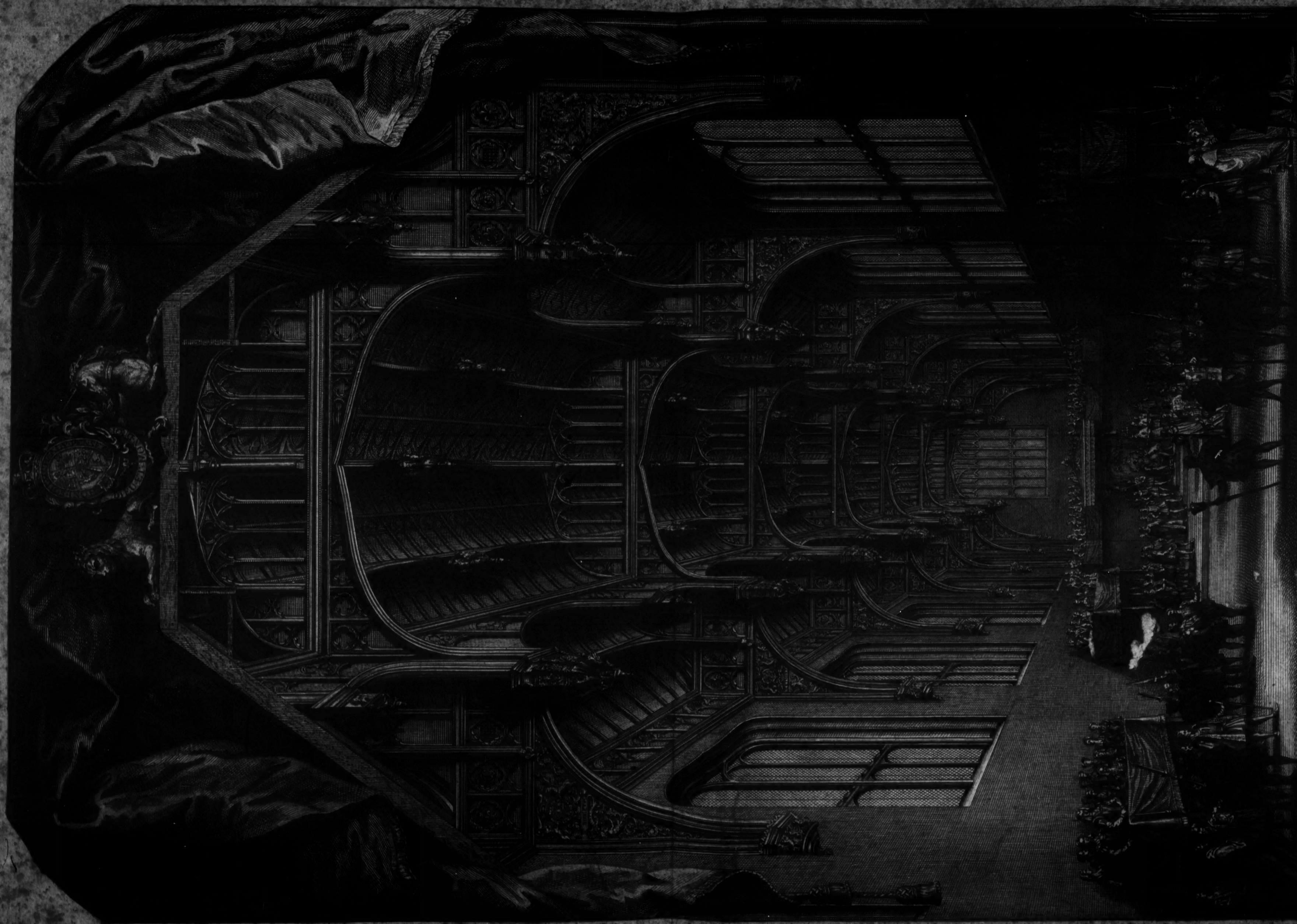
Sumptibus Antiquar LONDIN.

*Oblulit, heu tandem fortune dona dolores.*

*Tamæ et illis Connubium.*

*J. Pye. sculpit.*





According to the list of the names of the persons who were present at the opening of the Hall, on the 10th of June 1792.

To His most Sacred Majesty KING GEORGE, the II.,  
 This Perspective View of the Magnificent Gothic Hall at Hampton Court, Built by Sir Henry the VIII. in 1532  
 for the purpose of receiving Foreign Ambassadors, in the Manner here represented; From a Design of Mr. Kent &  
 Is with all Humility Dedicated, by His Majesty's most Faithful and Devoted Subject and Servant,  
 John Wood